



ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

**Annual Progress Toward Meeting
Postsecondary Education's 2020 Goals
2006-07**

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



About the Council

The Council on Postsecondary Education is Kentucky's statewide postsecondary and adult education coordinating agency charged with leading the reform efforts envisioned by state policy leaders in the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* and *The Adult Education Act of 2000*. Council members are appointed by the Governor and include 13 citizens, one faculty member, and one student; the Commissioner of Education is an ex-officio member.

The Council has multiple responsibilities to ensure a well-coordinated and efficient postsecondary and adult education system. Among its many responsibilities, the Council:

- Develops and implements a strategic agenda for postsecondary and adult education that includes measures of educational attainment, effectiveness, and efficiency.
- Produces and submits a biennial budget request for adequate public funding of postsecondary education.
- Monitors and approves tuition rates and admission criteria at public postsecondary institutions.
- Ensures the coordination and connectivity of technology among public institutions.
- Collects and distributes comprehensive data about postsecondary education performance.

Members of the Council on Postsecondary Education

John S. Turner, Chair
Lebanon

Alois M. Moore
Hazard

Dan E. Flanagan, Vice Chair
Campbellsville

Donna Moore
Lexington

Peggy Bertelsman
Ft. Thomas

Lisa F. Osborne
Carrollton

Kevin W. Canafax
Covington

Ryan F. Quarles
Georgetown

Jon Draud
Frankfort

Jim D. Skaggs
Bowling Green

Virginia G. Fox
Frankfort

Mark J. Wattier
Paducah

John R. Hall
Lexington

Joseph S. Weis
Louisville

Phyllis A. Maclin
Paducah



Table of contents

From the president	4
Executive summary	5
Key indicator results	6
Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?	
Average ACT score.....	8
Advanced Placement.....	9
Developmental education.....	10
GED attainment.....	11
Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?	
Affordability of college for all families.....	12
Affordability of college for low-income families.....	13
State investment in need-based financial aid.....	14
Average student loan debt.....	15
Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?	
Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19.....	16
College-going rate of GED graduates.....	17
Undergraduate enrollment.....	18
Graduate and professional enrollment.....	19
Degrees awarded statewide.....	20
Degrees awarded by institution.....	21
Minority degrees statewide.....	23
Minority degrees by institution.....	24
Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions.....	26
Six-year graduation rate and three-year KCTCS persistence rate.....	27
Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?	
Licensure examination pass rates.....	28
Student engagement in undergraduate learning.....	29
Civic participation of undergraduate students.....	31
Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?	
Extramural research and development expenditures.....	33
College graduates remaining in Kentucky.....	34
Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics degrees and credentials.....	35
Workforce training.....	36
Business start-ups.....	36
Moving forward	37
Kentucky postsecondary profile	38

From the president

Dear Colleague,

In May 2007, Kentucky celebrated the tenth anniversary of postsecondary education reform. The *Kentucky Postsecondary Improvement Act of 1997* (HB 1) was a landmark piece of legislation that issued an enormous challenge: to raise the state's educational attainment to the national average by the year 2020 as the principal strategy for lifting our standard of living and quality of life.

The Council on Postsecondary Education was created to coordinate and assess the system's progress in achieving the goals of reform. With only 13 years to go, the Council has renewed its commitment to Double the Number of bachelor's degrees and satisfy the other important objectives of HB 1.

Consistent with this pledge, this annual *Accountability Report* provides an overview of statewide and institutional performance in 2006-07, as well as ten years of trend data, where available. The key indicators featured in this report provide a comprehensive look at factors essential to moving postsecondary and adult education forward in the years ahead.

Kentucky's postsecondary education system has made tremendous gains in the first ten years of reform, but this is only the beginning. Kentucky must travel further and faster to reach our destination. We look forward to continued progress and invite your comments and suggestions.

Very truly yours,



Bradford L. Cowgill
President

Six Goals of House Bill 1

1. A seamless, integrated system of postsecondary education strategically planned and adequately funded to enhance economic development and quality of life.
2. A major comprehensive research institution ranked nationally in the top 20 public universities at the University of Kentucky.
3. A premier, nationally recognized metropolitan research university at the University of Louisville.
4. Regional universities, with at least one nationally recognized program of distinction or applied research program, working cooperatively with other institutions to assure statewide access to bachelor's and master's degrees of a quality at or above the national average.
5. A comprehensive community and technical college system with a mission that assures, in conjunction with other institutions, access throughout the Commonwealth to a two-year course of general studies designed for transfer to a bachelor's degree program, the training to develop a workforce with the skills to meet the needs of industry, and remedial and continuing education to improve the employability of citizens.
6. An efficient, responsive, and coordinated system of providers that delivers educational services to all adult citizens in quantities and of a quality that is comparable to the national average or above and significantly elevates the level of education of the adults of the Commonwealth.

Executive summary

The Council on Postsecondary Education is directed by statute to provide the Governor, General Assembly, Legislative Research Commission, and Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education (SCOPE) an annual accountability report. The purpose of this report is to document statewide and institutional progress in advancing the mandates of the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* (HB 1).

The report revolves around the five broad policy issues (the five questions) that organize the Public Agenda, the system's strategic plan for 2005-2010. Under each question, the Council has adopted performance measures (key indicators) that track progress on two levels—the statewide level and the institutional level by sector (KCTCS, research universities, comprehensive universities, and independent institutions). State-level indicators answer each of the five questions in the broadest sense, presenting the “big picture” outcomes and ensuring Kentucky's ability to compare itself to other states. Institutional indicators reflect the divergent missions of the different types of institutions as set forth in HB 1.

The Commonwealth continued to make progress in many areas in 2006-07, improving on 17 of 26 indicators and holding steady on five. Each indicator has been assigned an arrow based on progress made since the last *Accountability Report*. Up arrows indicate improvement over the previous year's performance, down arrows indicate a decline, and horizontal arrows indicate no change.

The key findings of this report are:

Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?

Kentucky's K-12 programs are supplying more graduates to the postsecondary pipeline who, on average, are better prepared for college. Kentucky continues to improve its ACT and AP scores. Still, too many students fail to graduate from high school, and too many first-year college students require developmental education.

Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?

College is becoming less affordable in Kentucky, particularly for low-income families. Increased investment in need-based aid is offset by rising tuition. The state needs to maintain low-cost college options.

Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

Despite rising costs, colleges and universities are enrolling and graduating record numbers of students. Still, greater degree productivity will be needed to achieve educational attainment goals.

Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

Kentucky's college graduates consistently exceed national pass rates on licensure examinations, but undergraduate student engagement in campus and civic life needs improvement.
















Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?












Kentucky has dramatically expanded its research and development capacity and is bolstering economic development through workforce training. Further improvement is needed to increase business start-ups and produce more degrees in priority areas (e.g., science, technology, engineering, and mathematics), especially at the bachelor's level.

The Council's Public Agenda describes the initiatives underway to address the report's key findings. Institutional initiatives are detailed in each school's strategic plan, updated every two to five years.

For more information on related statewide initiatives, visit the Council's accountability Web site: <http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports>. For the most up-to-date information on state-level and institutional measures, visit the CPE Data Portal at <http://cpe.ky.gov/info>.

Key indicator results

Key Indicator	Status	One-Year Change	Trend
Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?			
Average ACT Score		Making progress: Kentucky's average ACT score was 20.7, up from 20.6 last year.	Up 0.5 percentage point from 1998
Advanced Placement		Making progress: The number of passing scores on AP subject tests per 1,000 juniors and seniors was 96 in 2006, up from 82 in 2004.	Up 92% from 50 in 2000
Developmental education		Making progress: In 2004, 35% of incoming freshmen required developmental education in math, 29% in English, and 22% in reading. In 2002, those percentages were 35%, 32%, and 25%, respectively.	Only two years of comparable data available
GED attainment		Making progress: In 2007, 9,282 GEDs were awarded, up from 9,007 in 2006.	Down 17% from 11,128 in 1998
Teacher quality index	NA	Under revision: This indicator, developed by the Education Professional Standards Board, is under revision.	NA
Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?			
Affordability of college for all families		Losing ground: In 2006, Kentucky families needed 26% of their incomes to cover one year at KCTCS, 30% at a four-year public university, and 61% at an independent institution, up from 21%, 22%, and 52% in 2004.	Up 9 percentage points at KCTCS, 9 percentage points at four-year publics, and 17 percentage points at independents from 2000
Affordability of college for low-income families		Losing ground: In 2006, Kentucky's poorest families needed 24% of their incomes to pay for one year of tuition at KCTCS, up from 20% in 2004.	Up 10 percentage points from 2000
State investment in need-based financial aid		Making progress: In 2006, state investment in need-based financial aid was 42% of federal Pell grant funding, up from 40% in 2004.	Up 9 percentage points from 2000
Average student loan debt		Losing ground: In 2006, the average student borrowed \$3,210 for college, compared to \$3,018 in 2004.	Down from \$3,327 in 2000
Institutional affordability	NA	To be determined: This indicator will be finalized upon completion of the statewide affordability study in 2008.	NA
Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?			
Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19		Holding steady: In 2006, the chance of a ninth-grader entering college by age 19 was 38%, the same as in 2004.	Up 2 percentage points from 2000
College-going rate of GED graduates		Losing ground: The college-going rate of GED graduates fell from 21% in 2006 to 19% in 2007.	Unchanged from 2003-04, the earliest year available
Undergraduate enrollment		Making progress: In fall 2006, undergraduate enrollment reached 205,153, up from 202,197 in 2005.	Up 40% from 1997
Graduate and professional enrollment		Making progress: In fall 2006, graduate and professional enrollment was 27,182, up from 27,008 in 2005.	Up 20% from 1997
Degrees awarded statewide		Making progress: 49,698 degrees/credentials were awarded statewide in 2006-07, up from 48,013 in 2005-06.	Up 94% from 1997-98
Degrees awarded by institution		Making progress: Seven of eight public universities increased degrees awarded from 2005-06, as did AIKCU and KCTCS.	Seven of eight universities increased degrees awarded from 1997-98, as did AIKCU and KCTCS
Minority degrees statewide		Making progress: 4,427 degrees/credentials were awarded to minorities in 2006-07, up from 4,254 in 2005-06.	Up 141% from 1997-98

Key Indicator	Status	One-Year Change	Trend
Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?			
Minority degrees by institution		Making progress: Six of eight public universities increased degrees awarded to minorities from 2005-06, as did AIKCU and KCTCS.	Every institution increased degrees awarded to minorities from 1997-98.
Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions		Making progress: 4,486 KCTCS students transferred to Kentucky four-year institutions in 2006-07, a 1% increase over last year.	Transfers systemwide have increased 11% from 1997-98.
Six-year graduation rate and KCTCS three-year persistence rate		Holding steady: Graduation rates increased at four public universities and decreased at four public universities and AIKCU from 2005-06. KCTCS's three-year persistence rate declined slightly from 2004-05.	Eight of nine institutions increased graduation or persistence rates from 1997-98.
Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?			
Licensure examination pass rates		Making progress: Kentucky's pass rate on every licensure exam tracked by the Council exceeds the national pass rate. Six pass rates rose, four fell, and one was unchanged from the previous year.	Six pass rates rose, one fell, and four remained unchanged from 1998-99.
Student engagement in undergraduate learning		Holding steady: 2007 survey results did not fluctuate widely from 2005. Four of eight institutions met at least half of their 2007 goals.	All but one institution increased at least half of their student engagement scores since 2001.
Civic participation of undergraduate students		Holding steady: 2007 survey results did not fluctuate widely from 2005. Four of eight institutions met at least half of their 2007 goals.	All but two institutions increased at least half of their civic engagement indicators since 2001.
College-level assessments	NA	To be determined: The Council is currently selecting assessment tools for this measure. KCTCS likely will use WorkKeys.	NA
Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?			
Extramural research and development expenditures		Making progress: Six of eight public institutions increased R&D expenditures from last year; R&D expenditures per capita increased 8% from the previous year.	Institutional R&D expenditures up 109% from 2000; R&D per capita up 111% from 1998
College graduates remaining in Kentucky		Making progress: 86% of 2001 graduates were in KY five years later, compared to 73% of 1996 graduates.	Only two years of comparable data available
STEM degrees & credentials		Making progress: STEM credentials and STEM bachelor's degrees were up 4% and 2% from last year, respectively.	From 1997-98, total STEM credentials up 89%; STEM bachelor's degrees up 11%
Workforce training		Making progress: KCTCS increased workforce training to 200,208 in 2005, up from 189,939 in 2004.	Up 20% from 2001
Business start-ups		Holding steady: Performance on this indicator has remained relatively flat since 2000.	Since 2000, UK is down two start-ups; UofL is up two.
Faculty/staff engagement	NA	Under review: The Council collected data in 2007, which is under further analysis and review.	NA
Formal stewardship agreements	NA	To be determined: This indicator will be finalized when Regional Stewardship measures are adopted.	NA

Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



Average ACT score

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- The average ACT score in 2007 was slightly higher than last year, up from 20.6 to 20.7.
- The average ACT score in Kentucky has increased by a half point since postsecondary reform began in 1998, and, after holding steady for four years, has been rising steadily since 2002.
- The performance gap between Kentucky and the nation narrowed from 0.8 in 1998 (US average in 1998 was 21) to 0.5 in 2007.
- 77% of Kentucky 2007 graduates (30,929) took the ACT, which was 1,143 more than last year and 2,719 more than in 1998.
- In Kentucky, 80% of the total examinees were white, 8% were African American, 1% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian American/Pacific Islander, and 9% gave no response.

What's ahead

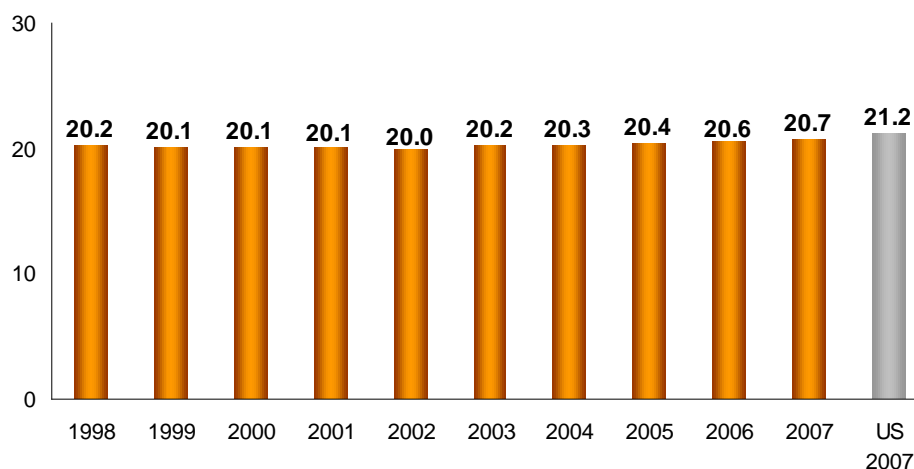
Beginning in spring 2008, all juniors enrolled in Kentucky public high schools will be required to take the ACT. Once the Council determines how mandatory testing will affect the average composite score, a performance goal will be established.

About this measure

The ACT is a standardized entrance exam that predicts high school students' ability to complete college-level work in four subject areas—English, math, reading, and science. This key indicator is updated annually by ACT, Inc., and represents the average composite score of all Kentucky test-takers who graduated in the current year.

ACT scores are a primary factor used in admitting students into college, determining eligibility for academic scholarships, and placing them in developmental education courses. Though improving, the data suggest the need for a more rigorous high school curriculum that better prepares students for college and is aligned with standardized college entrance exams.

Figure 1.1 Average ACT score of Kentucky high school students



Source: American College Testing, Inc.

Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



Advanced Placement

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- More Kentucky students are taking AP exams and scoring well enough to earn college credit. Kentucky's performance on this indicator has improved 17% since 2004 and 92% since 2000, the first year of *Measuring Up*.
- In 2006, there were 13,625 AP examinees, a 10% increase over the previous year.
- Kentucky has improved its performance on this indicator at a higher rate than other states accredited by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB).
- In Kentucky, 86% of test-takers were white, 4% were Asian American/Pacific Islander, 3.4% were African American, and 1.7% were Hispanic.
- Kentucky was one of seven states to receive a \$13 million National Math and Science Initiative (NMSI) grant to improve student performance on AP exams. The Council is a partner in the initiative, funded by Exxon Mobil and private foundations.

What's ahead

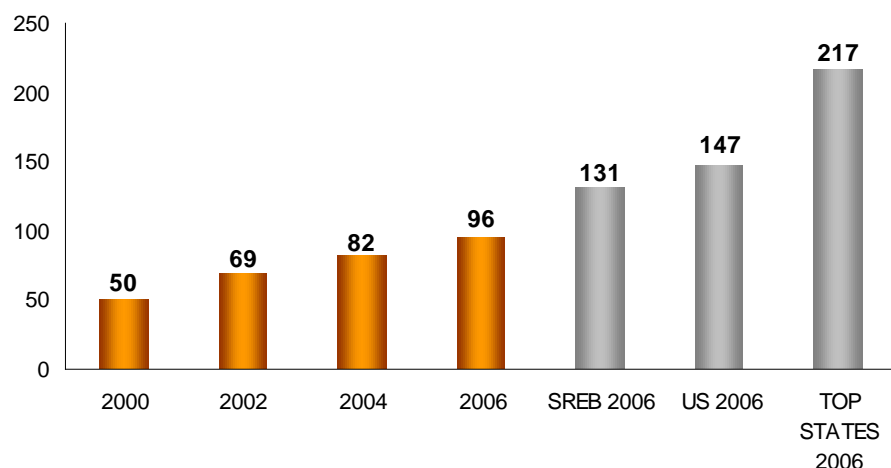
Kentucky's AP performance is significantly lower than the nation's. The Council has set a goal to equal the SREB average of 131 in 2008.

About this measure

Advanced Placement (AP) exams, administered by the College Board, offer a standardized measure of high school students' ability to successfully complete college-level work. Kentucky's public colleges and universities award credit for a score of 3 or higher on a 5-point scale.

This indicator is derived from *Measuring Up: The State Report Card on Higher Education*, which is updated every other year (the next update is 2008). The measure represents a ratio where the numerator is the number of AP tests taken by juniors and seniors with scores of 3 and above and the denominator is the total number of juniors and seniors in Kentucky. The indicator focuses attention on the need for greater access to and success in AP courses.

Figure 1.2 High school students scoring 3 or higher on Advanced Placement exams per 1,000 juniors and seniors



Source: The College Board, as reported in *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



Developmental education

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Kentucky is making gains in English and reading, but math performance is flat.
- Based on ACT subject scores, 46% of 2004 Kentucky graduates needed remediation in one or more subjects in college, compared to 48% two years earlier.
- Applying Kentucky's standard to the nation, 31% of ACT examinees in the US would have needed remediation in English, 32% in math, and 29% in reading.

What's ahead

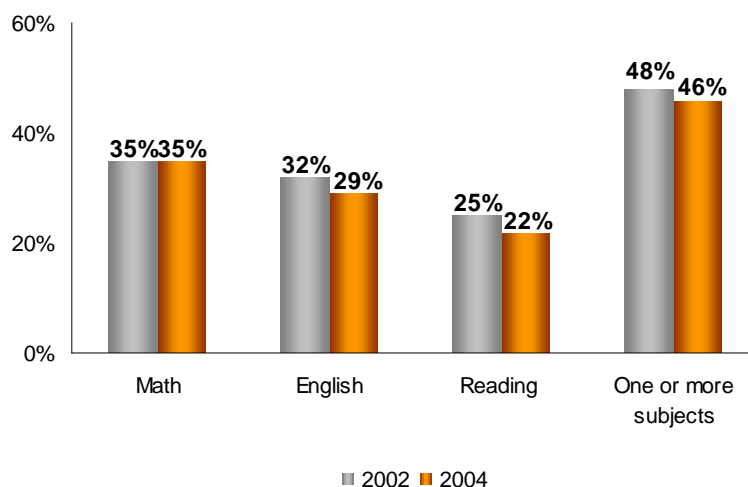
In fall 2009, a new policy will be implemented that raises the ACT score needed for placement in a credit-bearing course at a Kentucky public university. To avoid remediation, students must score 18 or higher in English, 19 or higher in math, and 21 or higher in reading. Goal setting for this indicator has been delayed to better determine the effect of this new policy.

About this measure

Currently, students entering public universities in Kentucky with ACT subject scores of 17 or below in math, English, or reading are placed in noncredit-bearing developmental education courses, unless they pass campus placement exams. This indicator tracks how well high school graduates are prepared for college and helps ensure students have the foundational skills they need to persist to a college degree.

The most recent data available reflects 2004 high school graduates who entered college by 2006. Although Kentucky has made modest improvements, it is difficult to determine if the two years of available data constitute a positive trend. The indicator will be updated next in fall 2008.

Figure 1.3 Percent of recent Kentucky high school graduates requiring remediation in college



Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



GED attainment

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Nearly 112,000 adults have earned a GED over the last decade.
- GED graduates increased 3% over last year, reversing an 8% drop in 2006.
- From 1998 to 2002, GEDs increased 32% due to an extensive statewide media campaign encouraging adults to complete the tests before the national exam changed.
- GED awards in Kentucky and the nation declined sharply in 2003, in part due to perceptions about the difficulty of the new test.

What's ahead

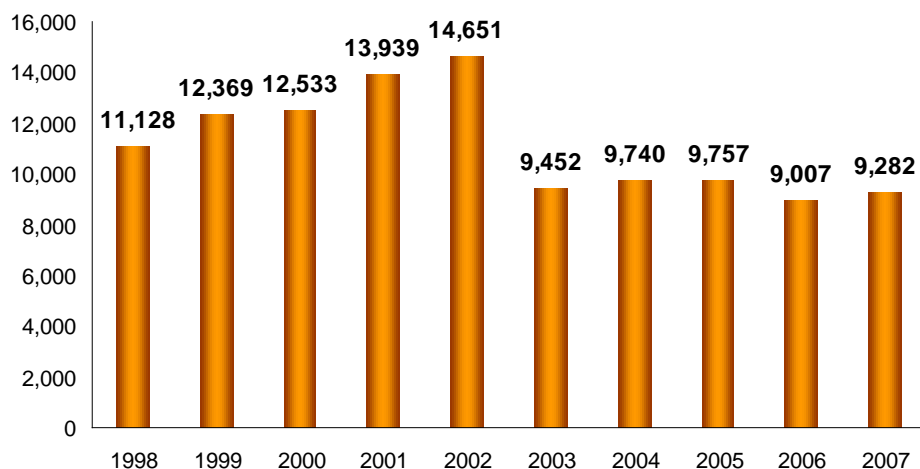
Kentucky Adult Education has set a goal of 10,631 GED graduates in 2008. A new framework for adult education was implemented for fiscal year 2006-07 that emphasizes quality student outcomes over enrollment, provides more flexibility in the delivery of instructional services, and includes efforts to increase GED scores. Kentucky Adult Education is exploring GED curriculum options that will more closely align with postsecondary education. A new student performance funding formula will reward local programs for GEDs awarded.

About this measure

The General Educational Development (GED) exam offers individuals who have not completed high school a chance to obtain an equivalent credential and pursue postsecondary education. The GED tests reflect high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels. The GED includes five tests—Reading, Writing, Social Studies, Science, and Mathematics.

Nearly 20% of Kentucky's working-age, adult population has not finished high school, a barrier to the state's ability to keep pace with the global economy. This indicator monitors a critical objective of Kentucky Adult Education, a unit of the Council, and focuses attention on the need to re-engage working-age adults into the state's educational pipeline.

Figure 1.4 Number of GEDs awarded by Kentucky Adult Education



Source: GED Testing Service and Kentucky Adult Education

Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



Affordability of college for all families

Status: Losing ground

Highlights

- Since 2000, the percent of income needed for college by the average Kentucky family increased nine percentage points at public two- and four-year institutions and 17 points at independent institutions.
- The average Kentucky family must now devote an equal or larger share of its income to cover the net cost of college than similar families in other states.
- The 40% of Kentucky families with the lowest incomes on average pay \$6,580 for KCTCS institutions, \$7,388 for public universities, and \$15,673 for independent colleges and universities each year. These figures represent net cost (tuition, room and board minus financial aid received).

What's ahead

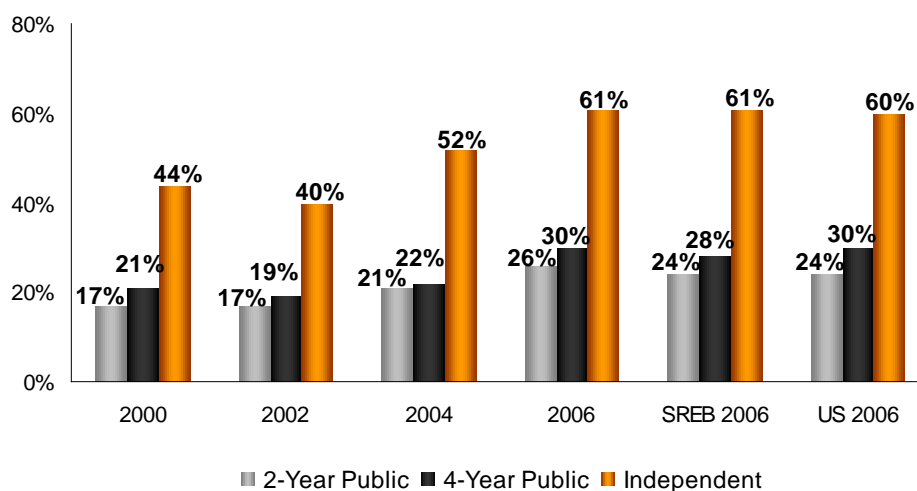
Declining state revenues and rising costs are eroding college affordability, as tuition goes up to offset budget shortfalls. Kentucky will strive to contain costs and increase federal, state, and institutional financial aid. Kentucky's goal for 2008 is to maintain all three net cost ratios at 2006 levels. The Council will finalize another key indicator at the institutional level to monitor net cost as a percent of the median family income of enrolled students.

About this measure

Most students do not pay the full cost to attend college (tuition, room and board, books, transportation, and other indirect costs); thus, it is difficult to assess affordability based on tuition alone. This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up: The National Report Card on Higher Education*, provides a reasonable estimate of college affordability by examining the share of income needed to pay for college by the average family in Kentucky.

The indicator looks at "net cost," which is average tuition, fees, room and board minus financial aid for full-time students at each institution type (public two-year, public four-year, and independent). Because *Measuring Up* is published every other year, the next update will occur in 2008.

Figure 2.1 Percent of income needed to cover annual net cost of college in Kentucky



Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



Affordability of college for low-income families

Status: Losing ground

Highlights

- The lowest-income families in Kentucky would need to devote nearly a quarter of their incomes (24%) to cover tuition at the lowest-priced college in the state (KCTCS). This is up from 20% in 2004 and 14% at the beginning of the decade.
- With this increase, college is now less affordable for low-income families in Kentucky than for similar families in other states.

What's ahead

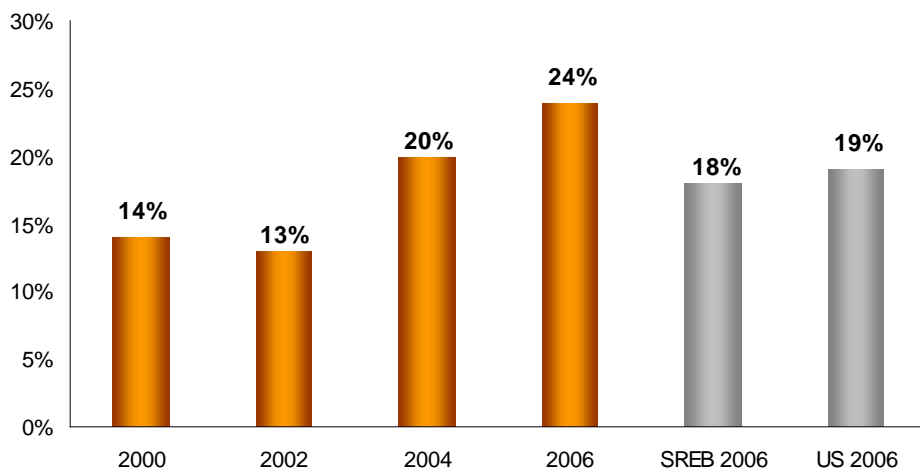
After several consecutive years of tuition increases and rising costs, Kentucky will strive to reverse this trend for the most vulnerable population by focusing on cost containment strategies and increasing federal, state, and institutional financial aid. Kentucky's goal for this indicator is 23% in 2008.

About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors college affordability for families that are least able to pay. This indicator takes the median family income of the lowest income quintile in Kentucky (\$10,000) and determines what percent is needed to pay the average tuition at the lowest priced institution in the state (KCTCS).

Maintaining low-cost options for college is an important strategy for increasing access to postsecondary education. Aggressively increasing first-time enrollments and transfers at KCTCS is a key strategy for raising Kentucky's educational attainment to the national average by 2020.

Figure 2.2 Percent of income needed for low-income families to pay for tuition at the state's lowest-priced institution



Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



State investment in need-based financial aid

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Kentucky has consistently increased need-based aid as a percentage of federal Pell Grant spending, up from 33% in 2000 to 42% in 2006.
- In 2006, Kentucky's percentage was almost double that of other SREB states and 11 percentage points higher than the national average.
- Despite strong performance on this indicator, rising college costs have outpaced increases in financial aid, compromising affordability for the neediest families.

What's ahead

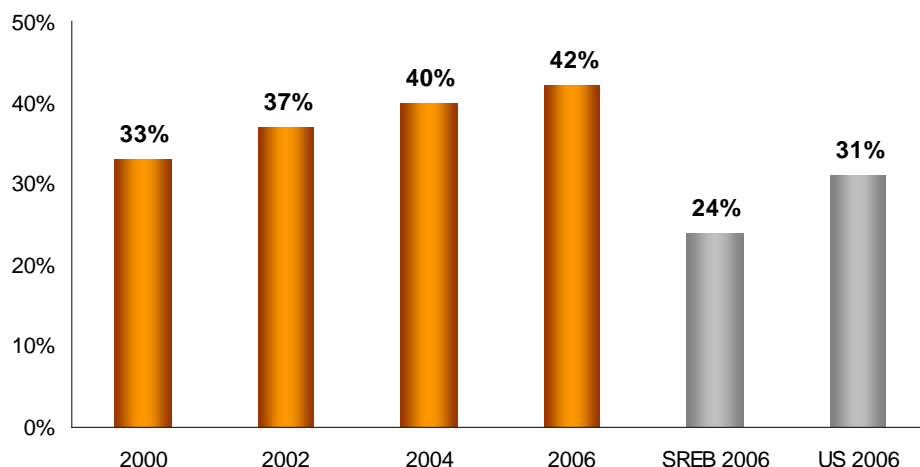
In the face of level Pell Grant funding at the federal level and decreasing lottery revenues at the state level (lottery revenues are the major source of Kentucky financial aid), Kentucky will strive to at least maintain its current investment ratio of 42% in 2008.

About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, gauges Kentucky's commitment to providing financial aid for low-income students as compared to the federal contribution. Because the expected family contribution and amount of unmet need of each student cannot be measured precisely, this indicator is a proxy for how well the state targets aid to families with the greatest need and how much aid is available.

Like other indicators from *Measuring Up*, data will be updated next in 2008.

Figure 2.3 State investment in need-based financial aid



Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



Average student loan debt

Status: Losing ground

Highlights

- In 2006, undergraduate students in Kentucky borrowed on average \$3,210 in federal loans per year, up from \$3,018 in 2004.
- Kentucky students on average borrow less than college students in SREB states and the nation, but the gap is narrowing.
- In 2006, Kentucky's average loan amount was 10% lower than other SREB states and 12% lower than the nation.
- According to a 2007 report from the Project on Student Debt, the average total debt in Kentucky for the graduating class of 2006 was \$15,406.

What's ahead

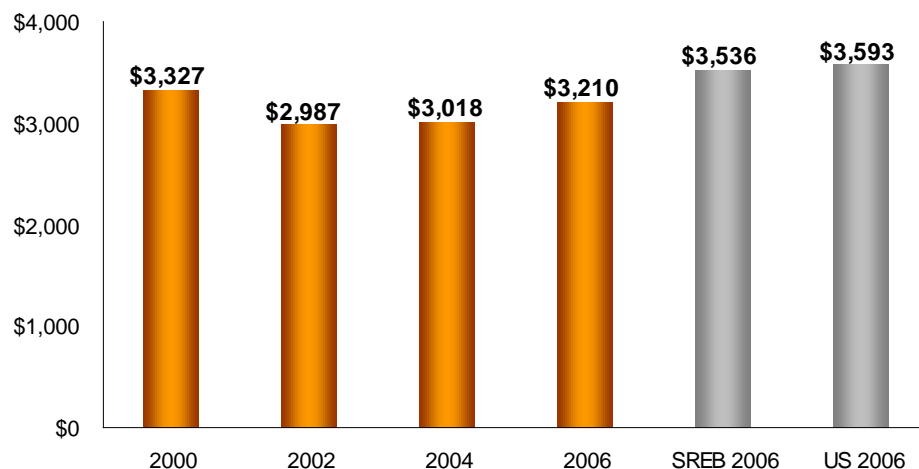
Given rising college costs and declining state revenues, Kentucky will strive to hold the line on student loan debt by increasing work-study and need-based financial aid opportunities. Kentucky's goal for this indicator is \$3,210 in 2008.

About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors the average amount undergraduate students borrow each year from federal loan programs, which comprise more than 90% of all student loan funds. Rising debt is a sign that college is becoming less affordable for many families, one that, if left unchecked, could threaten the financial well-being of future generations of Kentuckians.

More students also are using private loans to pay for college, which is a trend that bears watching to fully understand student debt levels.

Figure 2.4 Average student loan debt



Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19

Status: Holding steady

Highlights

- After two years of increases, Kentucky's performance remained at 38% from 2004 to 2006. The top-performing states in 2006 averaged 53% on this indicator.
- Kentucky's performance increased 12% since 2000, in contrast to a nationwide decline of 2%.
- The chance of a Kentucky ninth-grader enrolling in college by age 19 is still only fair, primarily because the proportion of students who graduate from high school within four years is small.
- Although a smaller percentage of high school students graduate in four years in Kentucky, more of those who do graduate enroll in college.

What's ahead

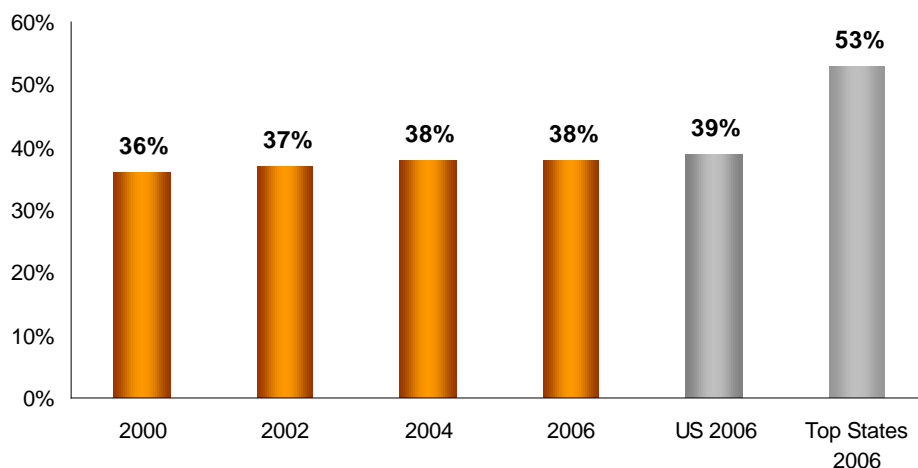
Kentucky will strive to equal the national average of 39% on this indicator by increasing college preparation and access initiatives with the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA), the statewide P-16 Council, and GEAR UP Kentucky.

About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, reports the probability of ninth-grade students finishing high school within four years and continuing on to college by age 19. This indicator focuses attention on the seamlessness of Kentucky's educational system by combining the high school graduation rate and the college-going rate into one percentage for traditional college students.

Like other indicators from *Measuring Up*, data will be updated next in 2008.

Figure 3.1 Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19



Source: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



College-going rate of GED graduates

Status: Losing ground

Highlights

- After peaking in 2004-05 at 22%, the college-going rate of GED graduates fell to 19% in 2006-07.
- Of those who enrolled in college, the vast majority entered a two-year public (KCTCS) institution.
- Although more men earn the GED, more than 50% of GED graduates who transition to college are women.

What's ahead

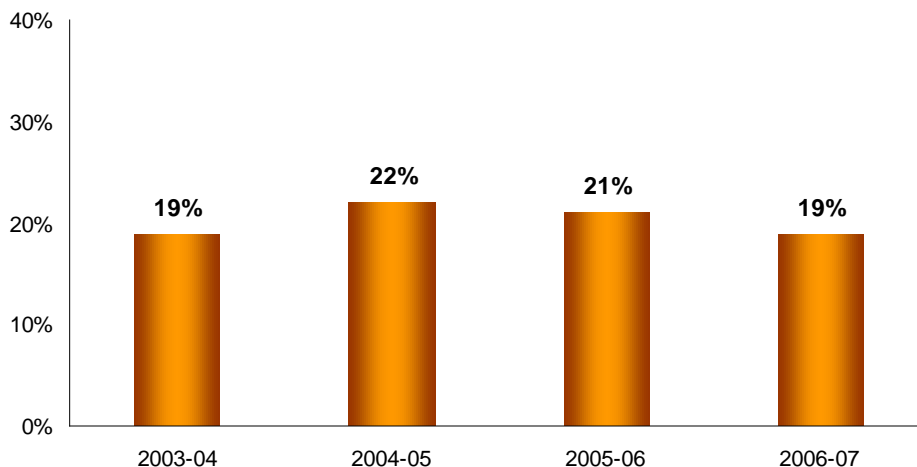
Kentucky Adult Education strives to reach a goal of 24% by 2007-08. A new framework for adult education was implemented for 2006-07 that emphasizes quality student outcomes over enrollment and provides more flexibility in the delivery of instructional services. A new student performance funding formula will provide local programs with opportunities to earn financial rewards for transitioning GED graduates to college.

As part of the Council's college access initiative, Kentucky Adult Education is working with adult education programs to develop toolkits and resources to facilitate student recruitment and support adult education students transitioning to postsecondary education.

About this measure

This indicator focuses attention on an important yet often overlooked population of potential college students—recent GED graduates. The GED college-going rate reflects the percentage of Kentucky's GED graduates who have enrolled in a Kentucky postsecondary institution within two years of receiving the credential.

Figure 3.2 College-going rate of GED graduates



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Adult Education

QUESTION 3

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Undergraduate enrollment

Status: Making progress

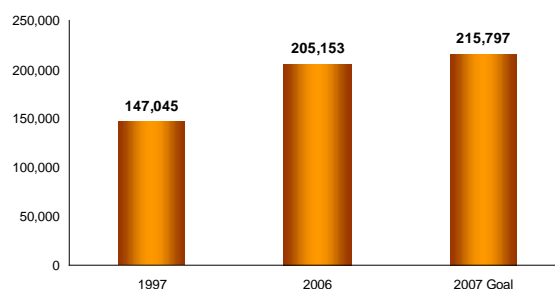
Highlights

- Undergraduate enrollment statewide reached an all-time high in fall 2006 and increased 2% from last year.
- Since reform's beginning, undergraduate enrollment has increased nearly 40%.
- Growth has been most dramatic at KCTCS, where fall enrollment increased 106% since 1997.
- Undergraduate enrollment at public universities increased 13% over the same time period, while enrollment at independent institutions increased nearly 12%.
- The public universities with the most dramatic undergraduate enrollment growth since 1997 are WKU at 30%, MuSU and NKU at 19%, and UK at nearly 14%.

What's ahead

Kentucky has set a goal of 215,797 undergraduates enrolled by fall 2007, a 5% increase over current performance. This goal was determined by combining the public and independent sector goals, which were negotiated with institutions based on 2020 projections, historical trends, and institutional priorities.

Figure 3.3 Undergraduate fall enrollment statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

About this measure

This indicator tracks the number of full-time, part-time, degree-seeking, and nondegree-seeking undergraduate students who are enrolled in a public or independent college or university in Kentucky, including KCTCS, in the fall semester. Though less important than degree production, increasing enrollment is an essential strategy for doubling the number of degree holders by the year 2020.

Figure 3.4 Undergraduate fall enrollment by institution

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	9-Yr. Change	2007 Goal
EKU	13,437	13,480	13,274	12,909	13,023	13,053	13,567	13,837	13,942	13,623	1%	14,250
KSU	2,203	2,205	2,277	2,129	2,165	2,107	2,138	2,183	2,228	2,341	6%	2,526
MoSU	6,690	6,743	6,645	6,755	7,268	7,712	7,929	7,762	7,549	7,515	12%	8,050
MuSU	7,210	7,349	7,299	7,492	7,776	8,088	8,385	8,371	8,585	8,607	19%	8,758
NKU	10,625	10,643	10,672	10,859	11,288	12,164	12,223	12,070	12,107	12,668	19%	12,900
UK	17,014	17,157	16,847	16,899	17,284	17,878	18,190	18,492	18,732	19,328	14%	19,500
UofL	14,564	14,647	14,710	14,477	14,131	14,475	14,724	14,933	15,057	15,103	4%	15,057
WKU	12,338	12,713	12,921	13,272	14,135	15,234	15,798	15,846	15,978	16,067	30%	16,290
KCTCS	41,957	51,647	52,842	59,415	70,913	76,082	80,695	81,990	84,931	86,475	106%	92,466
AIKCU	21,007	21,420	20,980	21,445	22,305	22,474	22,375	22,556	23,088	23,426	12%	26,000
TOTAL	147,045	158,004	158,467	165,652	180,288	189,267	196,024	198,040	202,197	205,153	40%	215,797

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Graduate and professional enrollment

Status: Making progress

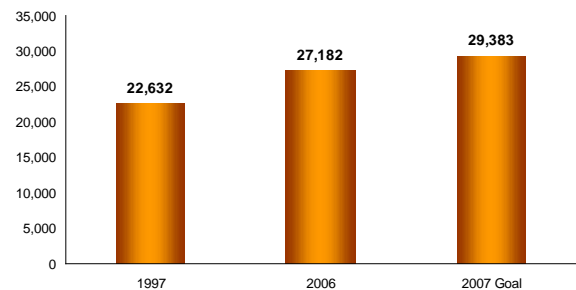
Highlights

- Graduate and professional enrollment statewide is up slightly from last year, from 27,008 in 2005 to 27,182 in 2006.
- Since reform's beginning, graduate and professional enrollment increased 20%.
- Growth has been most dramatic in the independent sector, where fall graduate and professional enrollment has increased 122% since 1997.
- Total graduate and professional enrollment at public universities increased 11% over the same time period.
- The public universities with the most dramatic graduate and professional enrollment growth since 1997 are KSU at 87%, NKU at nearly 70%, and WKU at nearly 18%.
- Only one institution had fewer graduate and professional students in 2006 than in 1997.

What's ahead

Kentucky's goal is to increase graduate and professional enrollment to 29,383 by fall 2007, an 8% increase over current performance. This goal was determined by combining the public and independent sector goals, which were negotiated with institutions based on historical trends, cohort data, and institutional program capacity and priorities.

Figure 3.5 Graduate and professional fall enrollment statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of full- and part-time students who are enrolled in graduate or professional degree programs in the fall semester (not including post-doctoral students or house staff). This measure provides another snapshot of Kentuckians' participation in postsecondary education and reflects the state's investment in the professional, scientific, academic, and managerial workforce.

Figure 3.6 Graduate and professional fall enrollment by institution

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	9-Yr. Change	2007 Goal
EKU	1,988	1,922	1,914	1,748	1,890	2,195	2,384	2,346	2,277	2,140	8%	2,675
KSU	85	98	116	125	149	146	168	152	158	159	87%	162
MoSU	1,518	1,520	1,526	1,572	1,759	1,678	1,580	1,531	1,513	1,510	-1%	1,650
MuSU	1,601	1,554	1,615	1,649	1,872	1,832	1,715	1,757	1,689	1,697	6%	1,772
NKU	1,160	1,156	1,104	1,242	1,260	1,579	1,722	1,851	1,918	1,970	70%	2,200
UK	6,532	6,552	6,219	6,217	6,764	7,155	7,289	7,252	6,970	7,090	9%	7,352
UofL	5,735	5,562	5,424	5,627	5,573	5,958	6,101	6,103	5,996	6,005	5%	6,101
WKU	2,205	2,169	2,202	2,244	2,444	2,584	2,593	2,667	2,667	2,597	18%	2,671
AIKCU	1,808	2,001	2,226	2,391	2,459	2,778	3,157	3,595	3,820	4,014	122%	4,800
TOTAL	22,632	22,534	22,346	22,815	24,170	25,905	26,709	27,254	27,008	27,182	20%	29,383

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Degrees awarded statewide

Status: Making progress

Highlights

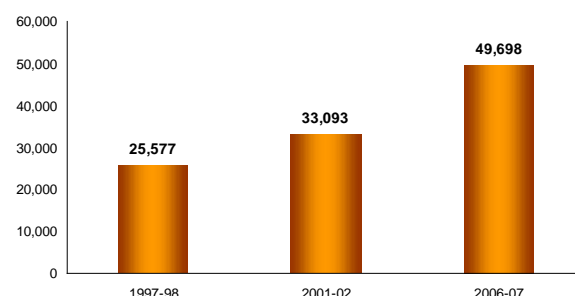
- Total degrees and other credentials awarded increased nearly 4% over last year, from 48,013 in 2005-06 to 49,698 in 2006-07.
- Over the decade, Kentucky postsecondary education increased its performance on this indicator by 94%.
- Bachelor's degree production, which drives the Double the Numbers goal, increased 2% from last year and rose 28% over the decade.
- Much of the growth has been at the certificate level, primarily due to the entrance of KCTCS into the system.

What's ahead

The state did not set a 2007-08 goal for total degrees and other credentials awarded, opting instead to focus on degree production at the baccalaureate level and above. The Council approved the goal of 27,899 bachelor's degrees or above in 2007-08, based on Double the Numbers projections and negotiations with the public universities and AIKCU.

KCTCS has a target of 18,445 associate degrees and credentials in 2007-08, based on historical trends, cohort data, and action by the Board of Regents.

Figure 3.7 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

About this measure

Degrees awarded is perhaps the most important output measure for postsecondary education. The number of graduates produced each year has a direct effect on Kentucky's educational attainment level and is the driving factor in achieving the state's ambitious goal to Double the Number of bachelor's degrees by the year 2020.

This indicator measures the total number of certificates, diplomas, and degrees awarded in an academic year (July 1 through June 30) by KCTCS and the public and independent sectors.

Figure 3.8 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide by level

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change
Certificate	123	168	165	1,977	3,843	4,055	5,915	7,915	11,831	12,317	523%
Diploma	-	-	-	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	43%*
Associate	5,123	5,038	4,933	5,078	5,567	6,205	6,841	7,139	7,508	7,834	53%
Bachelor's	14,579	15,119	15,319	14,882	15,839	15,771	16,902	17,457	18,224	18,623	28%
Post-Bac Cert.	38	31	17	12	45	35	40	24	100	145	282%
Master's/Specialist	4,566	4,763	4,748	4,888	5,035	5,473	6,202	6,570	6,828	7,005	53%
Post-Master's Cert.	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	20	47	683%
Doctoral	323	312	355	284	336	347	387	423	476	513	59%
Professional	819	817	791	824	820	840	863	917	896	913	11%
TOTAL	25,577	26,248	26,328	29,554	33,093	34,431	39,386	42,773	48,013	49,698	94%

*A 6-year percent change is calculated for certificates and diplomas because reliable data is not available prior to AY01.
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Degrees awarded by institution

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Since 1998, all but one institution increased degree production. AIKCU institutions had the largest percentage increase (65%), followed by NKU (53%) and WKU (44%).
- Every institution except one increased bachelor's degree production over the decade, led by MuSU (46%), NKU (45%) and WKU (39%).
- KCTCS increased total credentials by 191% over the decade. The largest growth is in certificates, while associate degrees increased 72%.

What's ahead

Every institution set degree goals for 2007-08. The Council's 2008-10 budget recommendation, if enacted, would strengthen accountability by rewarding institutions for additional degrees awarded.

About this measure

This indicator tracks progress made by public universities, AIKCU and KCTCS in increasing degree production, the primary strategy for achieving the Double the Numbers goal.

Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
EKU												
Bachelor's	1,717	1,762	1,663	1,639	1,572	1,664	1,678	1,787	1,980	1,979	15%	2,000
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	2	0	11	4	7	5	12	6	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	442	405	437	390	373	462	623	657	835	687	55%	675
Total	2,159	2,167	2,102	2,029	1,956	2,130	2,308	2,449	2,827	2,672	24%	2,675
KSU												
Bachelor's	226	193	222	207	219	210	214	229	198	193	-15%	278
Master's/Specialist	25	29	23	29	40	41	42	52	31	47	88%	52
Total	251	222	245	236	259	251	256	281	229	240	-4%	330
MoSU												
Bachelor's	954	911	971	927	907	887	991	1,038	1,055	1,072	12%	1,125
Master's/Specialist	283	267	288	319	322	398	359	373	406	408	44%	380
Total	1,237	1,178	1,259	1,246	1,229	1,285	1,350	1,411	1,461	1,480	20%	1,505
MuSU												
Bachelor's	1,064	1,057	1,274	1,225	1,284	1,290	1,440	1,373	1,521	1,550	46%	1,460
Master's/Specialist	446	478	458	502	550	583	573	570	570	566	27%	570
Total	1,510	1,535	1,732	1,727	1,834	1,873	2,013	1,943	2,091	2,116	40%	2,030
NKU												
Bachelor's	1,122	1,163	1,142	1,186	1,259	1,374	1,421	1,529	1,584	1,624	45%	1,682
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17	20	47	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	207	211	229	196	210	292	352	380	376	395	91%	430
Professional	111	112	112	81	93	101	102	137	136	141	27%	158
Total	1,440	1,486	1,483	1,463	1,562	1,767	1,890	2,063	2,116	2,207	53%	2,270

*A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

**Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and graduate certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution (continued)

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
UK												
Bachelor's	3,247	3,285	3,187	3,239	3,488	3,338	3,373	3,285	3,519	3,613	11%	3,600
Master's/Specialist	1,133	1,134	1,067	1,055	924	1,061	1,269	1,358	1,350	1,371	21%	1,549
Professional	363	365	369	375	343	363	372	394	378	361	-1%	382
Doctoral	232	204	249	219	216	208	233	276	256	292	26%	308
Total	4,975	4,988	4,872	4,888	4,971	4,970	5,247	5,313	5,503	5,637	13%	5,839
UofL												
Bachelor's	1,694	1,734	1,750	1,819	1,851	1,825	1,890	2,148	2,253	2,328	37%	2,313
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	24	16	11	12	32	31	28	20	78	109	354%	NA**
Master's/Specialist	1,127	1,209	1,122	1,357	1,313	1,206	1,322	1,373	1,368	1,395	24%	1,448
Professional	345	340	310	315	321	323	330	333	327	346	0.3%	337
Doctoral	76	78	76	65	90	89	106	112	144	135	78%	125
Total	3,266	3,377	3,269	3,568	3,607	3,474	3,676	3,986	4,170	4,313	32%	4,223
WKU												
Bachelor's	1,716	1,909	1,753	1,695	1,903	1,878	2,116	2,166	2,313	2,383	39%	2,377
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	528	527	514	514	517	658	774	797	724	822	56%	850
Total	2,244	2,436	2,267	2,209	2,420	2,536	2,890	2,963	3,037	3,235	44%	3,227
AIKCU												
Bachelor's	2,839	3,105	3,357	2,945	3,356	3,305	3,779	3,902	3,801	3,881	37%	NA
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	20	15	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	NA*	NA
Master's/Specialist	375	503	610	526	786	772	888	1,010	1,168	1,314	250%	NA
Professional	0	0	0	53	63	53	59	53	55	65	NA*	NA
Doctoral	15	30	30	0	30	50	48	35	76	86	473%	NA
Total	3,249	3,653	4,001	3,524	4,237	4,180	4,774	5,000	5,110	5,346	65%	5,800**

*A nine-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

**The Council negotiated only a total degree goal with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and graduate certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Figure 3.10 Degrees and other credentials awarded by KCTCS by level

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	6-Yr.Change	AY08 Goal
Associate	3,760	4,194	4,830	5,420	5,723	6,028	6,481	72%	6,640
Certificate	1,839	3,708	3,929	5,753	7,708	11,647	12,188	563%	9,038
Diploma	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	43%	2,767
TOTAL	7,208	9,510	10,464	13,399	15,741	19,805	20,970	191%	18,445

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Minority degrees statewide

Status: Making progress

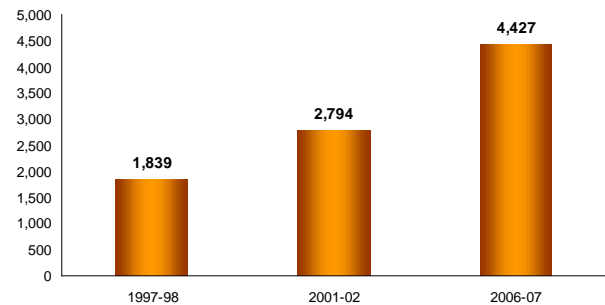
Highlights

- Total degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities increased 4% over last year, from 4,254 in 2005-06 to 4,427 in 2006-07.
- Over the decade, Kentucky postsecondary education increased its performance on this indicator by 141%.
- The largest growth was at the associate level and below, primarily due to the entrance of KCTCS into the system.
- At the baccalaureate level and above, bachelor's degrees increased 58%, master's/specialist degrees increased 87%, and doctoral degrees increased 190%.

What's ahead

The state did not set a 2007-08 goal for total degrees/credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities, opting instead to focus on bachelor's degrees and above. The Council approved the goal of 2,251 minority bachelor's degrees or above in 2007-08, based on historical trends, cohort data, and negotiations with the public universities and AIKCU. KCTCS set a target of 1,436 minority degrees and credentials in 2007-08, based on historical trends, cohort data, and action by the Board of Regents. KCTCS actual performance in 2006-07 exceeds next year's target.

Figure 3.11 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities, statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

About this measure

This indicator tracks the postsecondary education system's progress in closing achievement gaps among its students and increasing access to higher education. The indicator measures the total number of degrees and credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in an academic year (July 1 through June 30). Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Figure 3.12 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by level

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change
Certificate	21	14	26	191	420	367	499	621	1,244	1,304	583%*
Diploma				84	96	124	149	197	188	147	75%*
Associate	372	359	356	341	418	501	536	515	597	607	63%
Bachelor's	1,061	1,079	1,160	1,125	1,369	1,291	1,451	1,507	1,556	1,676	58%
Post-Bac Cert.	1	2	3	1	4	9	8	1	9	16	1,500%
Master's/Specialist	285	322	340	326	388	436	544	592	532	534	87%
Post-Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	NA**
Doctoral	21	17	23	17	26	23	62	49	44	61	190%
Professional	78	74	72	79	73	75	78	86	83	79	0.1%
TOTAL	1,839	1,867	1,980	2,164	2,794	2,826	3,327	3,569	4,254	4,427	141%

*A 6-year percent change is calculated because reliable data is not available before AY01.

**A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Minority degrees by institution

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Since 1998, every institution increased total degree production among racial-ethnic minorities.
- AIKCU had the largest percentage increase over the decade (163%), followed by WKU (123%) and NKU (106%).
- All but two institutions increased minority degree production over last year.
- KCTCS increased total minority credentials by 285% over the last six years, with the largest growth in certificates. Minority associate degrees increased 104% over the same period.

What's ahead

Institutions established minority degree goals for 2007-08. At six institutions, current year performance exceeds this target.

About this measure

This indicator enables the Council to track progress made in increasing degree production among racial-ethnic minorities. Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
EKU												
Bachelor's	84	71	68	59	78	91	84	97	86	117	39%	105
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	30	14	21	13	12	32	11	25	38	23	-23%	30
Total	114	85	89	72	90	123	96	122	124	140	23%	135
KSU												
Bachelor's	140	116	144	155	154	151	149	162	146	137	-2%	197
Master's/Specialist	14	16	16	20	23	27	25	36	18	30	114%	32
Total	154	132	160	175	177	178	174	198	164	167	8%	229
MoSU												
Bachelor's	34	37	33	36	36	39	35	40	34	59	74%	43
Master's/Specialist	4	13	10	4	15	6	8	13	10	9	125%	15
Total	38	50	43	40	51	45	43	53	44	68	79%	58
MuSU												
Bachelor's	46	62	71	65	84	77	109	74	98	106	130%	81
Master's/Specialist	35	31	25	35	44	43	53	62	74	54	54%	62
Total	81	93	96	100	128	120	162	136	172	160	98%	143
NKU												
Bachelor's	46	44	42	35	66	67	76	78	82	94	104%	112
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	9	4	7	7	12	15	18	30	18	20	122%	34
Professional	7	7	6	3	2	1	5	10	10	9	29%	10
Total	62	55	55	45	80	83	101	120	111	128	106%	156

*A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

**Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and graduate certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution (continued)

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
UK												
Bachelor's	186	205	231	233	291	244	221	257	257	254	37%	282
Master's/Specialist	63	66	89	54	67	69	95	89	86	92	46%	103
Professional	38	35	35	28	23	36	29	36	24	29	-24%	39
Doctoral	10	10	14	14	18	10	26	19	23	25	150%	23
Total	297	316	369	329	399	359	371	401	390	400	35%	447
UofL												
Bachelor's	268	266	249	276	299	283	334	341	409	378	41%	367
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	1	1	3	1	4	9	5	0	9	13	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	101	120	113	141	129	120	233	225	183	163	61%	NA
Professional	33	32	31	42	43	34	44	36	46	37	12%	38
Doctoral	7	4	6	3	6	9	23	25	11	9	29%	27
Total	410	423	402	463	481	455	639	627	658	600	46%	432
WKU												
Bachelor's	110	120	147	130	148	137	173	180	187	227	106%	198
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	22	30	23	33	37	68	33	50	32	64	191%	53
Total	132	150	170	163	185	205	206	230	219	294	123%	251
AIKCU												
Bachelor's	147	158	175	136	213	202	270	278	257	304	107%	NA
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	NA*	NA
Master's/Specialist	7	28	36	19	49	56	68	62	71	79	1029%	NA
Professional	0	0	0	6	5	4	0	4	3	4	NA*	NA
Doctoral	4	3	3	0	2	4	13	5	10	27	575%	NA
Total	158	192	220	162	269	266	352	349	342	415	163%	400**

*A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in either the first or last year.

**The Council only negotiated a total degree goal with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and graduate certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Figure 3.14 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by KCTCS

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	6-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
Associate	252	319	388	429	424	474	513	104%	497
Certificate	170	401	349	482	604	1,221	1,289	658%	708
Diploma	84	96	124	149	197	188	147	75%	231
TOTAL	506	816	861	1,060	1,225	1,883	1,949	285%	1,436

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Students transferring from KCTCS to Kentucky four-year colleges and universities increased about 1% systemwide, up from 4,438 in 2005-06 to 4,486 in 2006-07.
- KSU, MoSU, NKU, WKU, and AIKCU increased their performance on this indicator from last year, while ECU, MuSU, UK, and UofL experienced declines.
- Systemwide, transfers increased 11% since the beginning of reform. AIKCU increased transfers nearly 127% over the decade, followed by NKU at 83% and KSU at 47%.
- Over the decade, only UK and UofL experienced declines in transfers, down 32% and 13%, respectively.

About this measure

Encouraging more students to transfer from two-year to four-year programs is an important strategy for meeting Kentucky's Double the Numbers goal. This indicator focuses attention on the need for more transfer frameworks, programs designed to maximize credits that can be applied toward a bachelor's degree, as well as other measures to simplify the transfer process.

This indicator reflects the total number of first-time transfers from KCTCS to four-year public and independent Kentucky institutions during the fall and spring semesters.

What's ahead

The public institutions and AIKCU established 2007-08 transfer goals. AIKCU and NKU already have exceeded their 2007-08 goals. The system must realize a 5% increase to meet the statewide goal of 4,710. In 2006-07, the Council completed a comprehensive Transfer Feedback Report for each community college, which represents an important first step in assessing transfer student progress and making appropriate and timely interventions.

Figure 3.15 Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	9-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
EKU	638	622	635	607	567	571	661	701	686	661	4%	766
KSU	32	30	15	12	31	25	29	39	39	47	47%	50
MoSU	395	361	354	355	362	389	312	396	377	424	7%	425
MuSU	396	393	400	431	426	444	419	512	504	485	23%	540
NKU	69	64	69	75	76	76	61	77	93	126	83%	110
UK	1,105	1,032	954	893	928	957	896	815	835	755	-32%	860
UofL	600	657	610	424	480	511	549	592	531	520	-13%	667
WKU	409	411	415	254	378	431	423	474	447	530	30%	542
AIKCU	411	329	358	351	365	402	514	583	926	938	127%	750
TOTAL	4,055	3,899	3,810	3,402	3,613	3,806	3,864	4,189	4,438	4,486	11%	4,710

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



Six-year graduation rate and KCTCS three-year persistence rate

Status: Holding steady

Highlights

- Four universities increased their graduation rate from the previous year (KSU, MoSU, UofL, and WKU), while the others (AIKCU, ECU, MuSU, NKU, and UK) declined slightly.
- Over the decade, all but one institution increased their graduation rates. MuSU, NKU, and UofL experienced the most significant increases.
- KCTCS's persistence rate declined slightly from the previous year, but still exceeded the 2007-08 target.

What's ahead

Institutions negotiated 2007-08 goals based on cohort data from 2001-02. MuSU, WKU, and KCTCS are the only institutions that have already exceeded 2007-08 targets.

About this measure

Six-year graduation rate is a widely used measure of institutional productivity, allowing Kentucky's colleges and universities to compare themselves with similar institutions across the nation. The indicator reflects the percentage of full-time, first-year bachelor's degree-seeking students who graduate within six years. The rate is calculated at the end of the academic year based on the first-year cohort that entered in the summer or fall semester six years earlier.

The persistence indicator for KCTCS is a composite statistic that tracks how many credential-seeking students are still enrolled, completed a credential, or transferred three years later. The measure accommodates the large number of part-time and intermittent students at KCTCS.

Figure 3.16 Six-year graduation rate

	AY97	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	9-Yr. Change*	AY08 Goal
EKU	26.6%	26.8%	31.2%	31.0%	37.2%	33.1%	37.1%	33.5%	36.9%	35.4%	8.8	38.5%
KSU	33.9%	17.7%	31.3%	31.1%	33.3%	27.2%	39.0%	29.5%	28.5%	31.8%	-2.1	33.0%
MoSU	40.7%	40.0%	43.5%	39.4%	45.4%	43.8%	44.2%	37.9%	41.6%	42.7%	2.0	44.0%
MuSU	38.6%	38.5%	40.9%	46.3%	55.0%	55.4%	56.3%	57.3%	56.6%	56.2%	17.6	55.0%
NKU	24.0%	29.3%	32.3%	35.4%	40.7%	37.8%	33.3%	40.5%	40.9%	40.1%	16.1	41.9%
UK	48.4%	50.8%	52.6%	55.5%	57.2%	57.8%	61.1%	59.6%	59.8%	59.1%	10.7	62.0%
UofL	28.3%	30.0%	31.6%	30.7%	33.3%	32.8%	34.9%	33.1%	36.7%	40.6%	12.3	45.0%
WKU	38.8%	39.1%	37.9%	41.7%	40.7%	41.0%	43.4%	44.5%	45.5%	49.1%	10.3	45.8%
AIKCU	NA	NA	38.7%	41.4%	44.6%	45.0%	45.4%	48.4%	48.0%	47.9%	6.5	52.4%

*Reflects the percentage-point change since 1998; AIKCU reflects percentage-point change from 2000.
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Figure 3.17 KCTCS three-year persistence rate

	AY98	AY99	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY08 Goal
New Credential-Seeking Enrollment 3 Years Earlier	9,778	9,444	9,235	9,392	9,173	12,309	13,545	12,974	11,147	NA
Transferred Out	18.3%	18.2%	18.4%	13.5%	12.8%	9.5%	8.8%	11.6%	12.5%	NA
Completions	7.6%	7.8%	7.9%	8.7%	9.5%	14.1%	18.4%	18.8%	16.7%	NA
Still Enrolled	21.4%	21.5%	21.5%	19.2%	19.9%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	20.5%	NA
Persistence Rate	47.3%	47.5%	47.8%	41.4%	42.2%	40.5%	43.3%	49.6%	49.4%	43.3%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



Licensure examination pass rates

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- On the 11 licensure exams tracked by the Council, the pass rate increased on six, fell on four, and remained unchanged on one from the previous year.
- Kentucky's pass rate on every licensure exam tracked by the Council exceeds the national pass rate.

What's ahead

The Council continues to work on obtaining graduate school entrance examination results for Kentucky college graduates. When exam data become available at the statewide level, the indicator will be expanded to include this information.

About this measure

Performance on professional licensure examinations is a strong indicator of college graduates' readiness for life and work in Kentucky. Licensure exams directly measure students' employability in their chosen fields and provide a useful comparison to other states.

This indicator tracks annual pass rates for participating public institutions for each professional exam. The most recent national pass rate available is included to provide a context for understanding these results. The performance goal in any given year is to exceed the national pass rate.

Figure 4.1 Kentucky licensure examination pass rates

Licensure Examination	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	National Pass Rate**
NCLEX-Bachelor's	90%	90%	88%	95%	89%	94%	91%	90%	NA	86%
NCLEX-Associate	88%	86%	92%	92%	92%	90%	90%	88%	NA	85%
NCLEX-Practical Nursing	88%	90%	89%	90%	88%	89%	95%	91%	NA	88%
Physical Therapy	90%*	74%*	88%*	82%	83%	67%	83%	89%	91%	89%
Engineering	75%*	77%*	83%*	85%*	81%*	86%*	74%*	65%*	79%*	77%
Kentucky Bar Exam	86%*	83%*	81%	78%	76%	69%	72%	85%*	86%*	NA
National Dental Board Exam	97%*	98%*	98%*	NA	96%*	92%*	98%*	99%*	96%*	94%
Pharmacy	97%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	99%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	NA	NA
Medicine	96%*	96%*	91%*	95%*	100%*	94%*	95%*	92%*	96%*	92%
Radiologic Technology	92%*	87%*	89%*	88%*	85%*	91%*	91%*	95%*	98%*	89%
Respiratory Care	85%*	75%*	88%*	91%*	81%*	91%*	78%*	86%*	92%*	79%

* The average pass rate for KY publics is used in place of state pass rate.

** The national pass rate reflects the most current year available, which may not match the year of the most recent Kentucky result.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky licensing boards.

Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



Student engagement in undergraduate learning

Status: Holding steady

Highlights

- Overall, 2007 survey results for first-year and senior students did not fluctuate widely from 2005.
- KSU and NKU were the only institutions that met more than half of the 2007 goals set for first-year and senior students.
- UK and UofL each met half of their 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.

What's ahead

The Council will negotiate new goals with the institutions for the 2009 administration of NSSE. KCTCS completed systemwide implementation of the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) in spring 2007. Six KCTCS colleges administered CCSSE in 2006 and ten in 2007. KCTCS will use results from this baseline implementation to improve student retention and learning.

About this measure

This measure reflects the extent to which undergraduate students engage in effective educational practices associated with high levels of learning and development. Five key areas are tracked, including academic challenge, active and collaborative learning, student/faculty interaction, enriching educational experiences, and supportive campus environment. Scores are derived from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), which is administered to first-year students and seniors at Kentucky public universities every other year. Kentucky was one of the first state systems to use NSSE to help assess the quality of the college student experience.

Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
EKU										
Academic challenge	50	50	52	52	54	56	55	56	54	58
Active/collaborative learning	36	40	40	41	43	49	51	54	51	56
Student/faculty interaction			39	33	38			48	45	48
Enriching educational experiences			20	23	22			37	36	37
Supportive campus environment	57	60	57	57	60	57	56	59	58	61
KSU										
Academic challenge	54	51	49*	52	49	53	52	58*	56	58
Active/collaborative learning	47	40	41*	44	44	52	50	53*	56	55
Student/faculty interaction			35*	41	35			46*	51	46
Enriching educational experiences			25*	27	25			47*	47	48
Supportive campus environment	58	53	53*	58	61	58	53	59*	61	60
MoSU										
Academic challenge	54	52	50	50	52	55	55	54	55	56
Active/collaborative learning	42	39	41	44	43	53	50	53	53	55
Student/faculty interaction			35	33	37			46	47	47
Enriching educational experiences			22	25	24			36	39	38
Supportive campus environment	62	56	58	58	60	57	55	58	55	60

*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.
Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience (continued)

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
MUSU										
Academic challenge	46	51	50	50	51	54	55	54	53	55
Active/collaborative learning	36	42	42	39	43	46	49	52	48	52
Student/faculty interaction			37	34	37			47	43	48
Enriching educational experiences			26	27	27			41	37	42
Supportive campus environment	59	62	60	60	61	55	61	66	61	66
NKU										
Academic challenge	49	50	48	51	49	55	53	54	54	54
Active/collaborative learning	35	38	40	43	41	49	47	49	48	50
Student/faculty interaction			35	36	35			41	39	43
Enriching educational experiences			25	28	26			35	32	38
Supportive campus environment	57	63	57	61	58	51	55	56	57	56
UK										
Academic challenge	52	52	49	52	51	53	55	55	54	55
Active/collaborative learning	36	35	34	37	36	45	46	47	47	48
Student/faculty interaction			29	31	30			41	40	41
Enriching educational experiences			23	26	24			40	40	41
Supportive campus environment	53	59	53	56	54	48	54	55	53	55
UofL										
Academic challenge	46	48	47	50	49	53	54	55	53	55
Active/collaborative learning	37	35	37	40	39	45	44	45	45	47
Student/faculty interaction			34	32	33			40	37	40
Enriching educational experiences			26	28	27			36	38	38
Supportive campus environment	54	54	54	60	55	47	51	52	51	53
WKU										
Academic Challenge	46	48	48	48	49	51	53	53	54	54
Active/collaborative learning	39	37	42	41	43	46	48	51	51	52
Student/faculty interaction			36	33	37			43	44	44
Enriching educational experiences			26	24	27			40	40	41
Supportive campus environment	58	56	57	58	58	53	54	55	59	56

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



Civic participation of undergraduate students

Status: Holding steady

Highlights

- Overall, 2007 NSSE results did not fluctuate widely from 2005.
- KSU met or exceeded all but one of its 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.
- UK, UofL and WKU met or exceeded at least half of their 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.

What's ahead

The Council will negotiate goals with the institutions for the 2009 administration of NSSE. In 2007, KCTCS for the first time fully implemented the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE), which will be administered once every three years. KCTCS has not yet reported CCSSE data, but the Council will negotiate future performance goals with KCTCS when data are available.

About this measure

The civic involvement of students, measured by activities like volunteering and voting, indicates another dimension of college graduates' preparation for responsible citizenship. This measure uses data from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).

"Volunteering" captures students who spent one or more hours per week doing volunteer work. "Community projects" reflects students who participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course during the school year. "Voting" indicates students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their voting contributions in local, state, or national elections. "Community welfare" reflects students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their contributions to the welfare of their communities.

Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
EKU										
Volunteering	44%	32%	25%	31%	30%	52%	40%	44%	49%	46%
Community projects	18%	28%	29%	28%	32%	42%	47%	62%	49%	62%
Voting	29%	23%	38%	27%	30%	33%	17%	36%	29%	30%
Community welfare	26%	35%	35%	35%	38%	46%	35%	44%	47%	45%
KSU										
Volunteering	56%	36%		28%	30%	72%	44%		58%	50%
Community projects	41%	49%	47%*	65%	49%	40%	38%	54%*	56%	55%
Voting	39%	29%	23%*	29%	29%	39%	32%	43%*	38%	32%
Community welfare	27%	28%	18%*	33%	28%	56%	41%	52%*	47%	47%
MoSU										
Volunteering	46%	26%	26%	37%	30%	50%	40%	52%	48%	53%
Community projects	26%	24%	30%	34%	32%	44%	35%	50%	51%	52%
Voting	38%	18%	41%	33%	43%	33%	23%	43%	28%	45%
Community welfare	31%	34%	35%	35%	37%	43%	37%	43%	36%	45%

*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students (continued)

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
MUSU										
Volunteering	49%	43%	36%	49%	36%	52%	39%	44%	46%	45%
Community projects	19%	30%	31%	25%	32%	30%	40%	55%	50%	55%
Voting	27%	28%	36%	18%	28%	32%	23%	42%	30%	32%
Community welfare	30%	41%	36%	38%	38%	37%	39%	57%	47%	48%
NKU										
Volunteering	36%	36%	39%	43%	45%	43%	42%	40%	39%	43%
Community projects	17%	14%	31%	37%	32%	32%	33%	41%	39%	47%
Voting	21%	23%	48%	34%	53%	26%	16%	34%	30%	38%
Community welfare	19%	30%	40%	41%	45%	26%	29%	36%	40%	43%
UK										
Volunteering	48%	29%	28%	35%	30%	48%	39%	44%	45%	45%
Community projects	16%	15%	24%	28%	25%	33%	35%	38%	38%	39%
Voting	18%	16%	39%	31%	39%	22%	22%	33%	27%	33%
Community welfare	20%	27%	25%	39%	27%	33%	32%	42%	40%	43%
UofL										
Volunteering	39%	32%	32%	42%	33%	45%	39%	40%	46%	41%
Community projects	24%	25%	23%	28%	26%	38%	23%	38%	32%	40%
Voting	25%	17%	43%	29%	23%	29%	14%	26%	28%	20%
Community welfare	26%	27%	32%	42%	35%	33%	27%	36%	36%	38%
WKU										
Volunteering	48%	30%	35%	37%	36%	48%	41%	44%	45%	45%
Community projects	25%	21%	35%	41%	36%	37%	43%	50%	51%	51%
Voting	30%	20%	52%	28%	31%	20%	24%	45%	31%	25%
Community welfare	24%	33%	42%	39%	43%	39%	36%	44%	48%	45%

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



Extramural research and development expenditures

Status: Making progress

Highlights

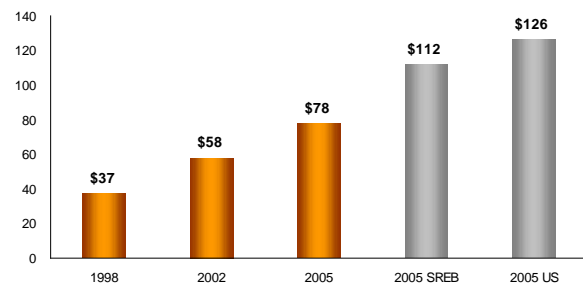
- The state has improved R&D expenditures per capita from \$72 in 2004 to \$78 in 2005. Since 1998, Kentucky's performance has increased 111%.
- Six universities increased extramural R&D expenditures from the previous year (EKU, MoSU, NKU, UK, UofL, and WKU) while two declined (KSU and MuSU).
- Every public university made significant improvements in extramural R&D since the beginning of reform, led by a \$126 million increase at UK and a \$67 million increase at UofL.

What's ahead

Kentucky strives to narrow the gap with other SREB states with a goal of \$90 of extramural research and development expenditures per capita by 2007 (data for this indicator lag two years behind). The goal is a product of the sum of institutional goals and the Kentucky State Data Center population estimate for 2007.

The institutions set 2007 R&D goals totaling nearly \$384 million. To reach this target, universities need to increase research and development expenditures by 18% over a two-year period. MoSU and NKU already exceeded their 2007 goals.

Figure 5.1 Statewide extramural R&D expenditures per capita



Source: National Science Foundation and US Census Bureau

About this measure

Kentucky uses two indicators to measure progress in expanding university research. The first (Figure 5.1) measures total research and development expenditures relative to the state's population, which provides for meaningful comparisons with other states. The second (Figure 5.2) measures each public university's annual research and development expenditures, which include state, federal, and corporate research dollars and exclude university-funded research. These indicators are an important index of Kentucky's intellectual capital and potential for economic growth in a global economy.

Figure 5.2 Extramural R&D expenditures by institution (\$000)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	7-Yr. Change	2007 Goal
EKU	NA	NA	\$307	\$318	\$376	\$462	\$286	\$406	32%*	\$508
KSU	\$713	\$713	\$2,354	\$3,996	\$3,291**	\$3,614**	\$3,298	\$3,044	327%	\$3,800
MoSU	\$654	\$762	\$869	\$976	\$1,084	\$1,094	\$1,245	\$1,761	169%	\$880
MuSU	\$1,113	\$1,011	\$1,250	\$1,390	\$1,307	\$1,801	\$2,978	\$2,547	129%	\$1,837
NKU	\$105	\$87	\$58	\$57	\$48	\$275	\$584	\$981	834%	\$785
UK	\$89,711	\$95,226	\$116,444	\$150,713	\$162,441	\$187,028	\$203,223	\$215,366	140%	\$272,000
UofL	\$27,581	\$28,892	\$30,615	\$34,314	\$57,992	\$62,515	\$81,167	\$94,340	242%	\$97,170
WKU	\$4,429	\$2,734	\$3,157	\$3,670	\$4,644	\$3,734	\$5,192	\$5,977	35%	\$6,813
TOTAL	NA	NA	\$155,054	\$195,434	\$231,183	\$260,523	\$297,973	\$324,422	109%*	\$383,793

*A 5-year change is calculated due to missing data in 1998 and 1999.

**Totals for these years adjusted per KSU internal audit.

Source: National Science Foundation

Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



College graduates remaining in Kentucky

Status: Making progress

Highlights

- Overall, between 2001 and 2006 the proportion of graduates from public institutions who held a Kentucky driver's license five years after graduation increased from 73% to 86%.
- 95% of resident graduates and 37% of nonresident graduates in 2001 were still in Kentucky in 2006.
- Associate level degree holders were most likely to remain in Kentucky (92%), while doctoral level degree holders were least likely to remain (65%).

What's ahead

This indicator is updated once every five years. The next data match will determine what percentage of 2006 graduates are still in Kentucky in 2011.

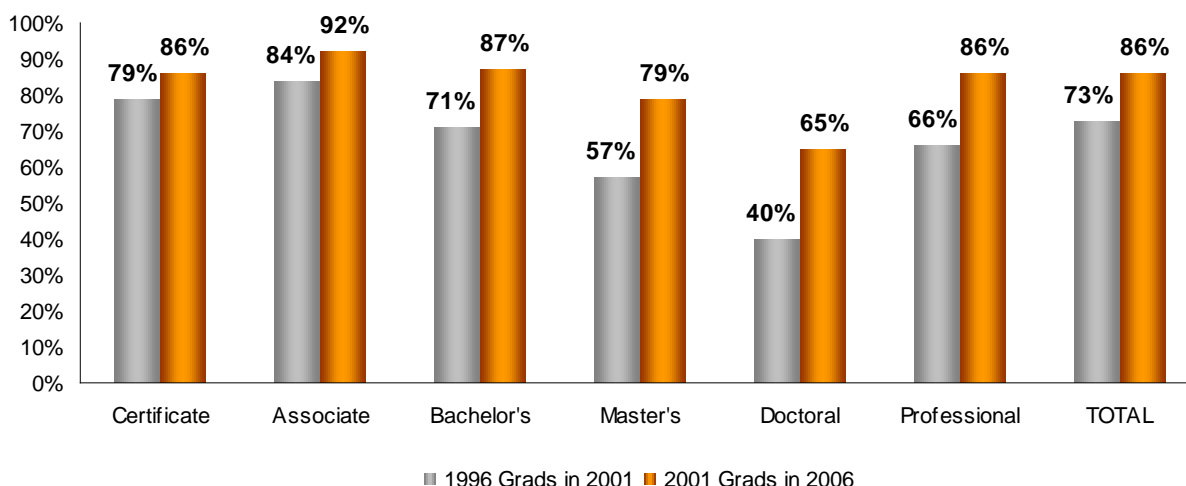
Kentucky strives to keep at least 75% of its recent college graduates in the state, which is equal to the percentage of native Kentuckians in the state's general population.

About this measure

Recently, the Council added this measure to track the percentage of Kentucky postsecondary graduates who still live in the state five years after graduation. To determine if Kentucky in fact experiences a "brain drain," student data at each level of educational attainment are matched with data from the Kentucky Division of Drivers' Licensing. The most recent results reflect how many 2001 graduates held a Kentucky driver's license in 2006.

Although the data do not reflect people who fail to promptly change their drivers' licenses after leaving the state, the vast majority of Kentucky graduates appear to remain here to live and work, thus contributing their talents and skills to the workforce.

Figure 5.3 College graduates still living in Kentucky five years after graduation



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Department of Transportation drivers' license records

Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) degrees and credentials

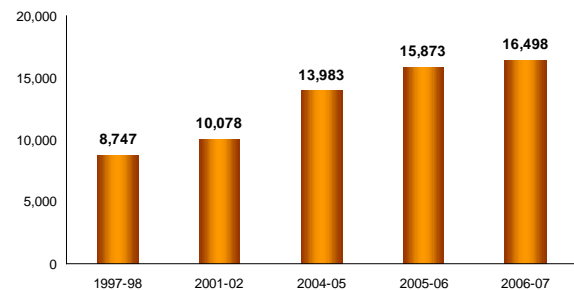
Highlights

- There were 16,498 STEM graduates in 2006-07, an increase of 4% from 2005-06. This total includes associate degrees and other credentials below the baccalaureate level.
- In the first ten years of reform, Kentucky improved its performance on this indicator by 89%, largely due to an increase in certificates and other credentials below a bachelor's degree.
- Baccalaureate degree production in STEM fields increased at a slower pace, up 2% from 2005-06 and 11% from 1997-98.

What's ahead

Severe shortages in STEM graduates fuel concerns about the nation's ability to keep pace with other industrialized nations. Increasing the number of degrees in these new economy fields is vital. Kentucky's goal is to increase the number of STEM degrees to 18,200 by 2007-08, with a larger proportion of these degrees at the baccalaureate level and above. This goal is based on a historical rate of change of 10%, applied over three years.

Figure 5.4 Total credentials in STEM fields

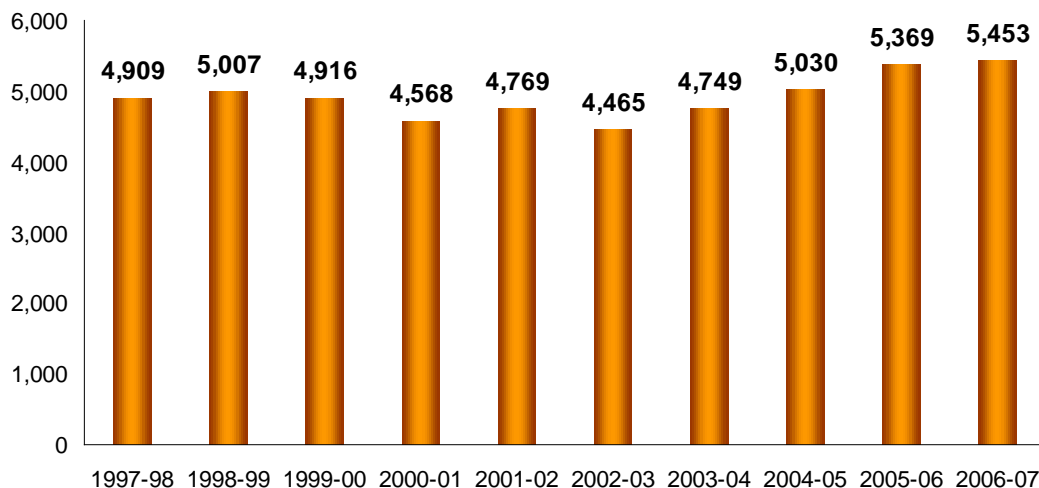


Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of credentials awarded at all levels in STEM fields by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30). STEM fields are defined by the federal Department of Energy's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

Figure 5.5 Total bachelor's degrees awarded in STEM fields



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



Workforce training Status: Making progress

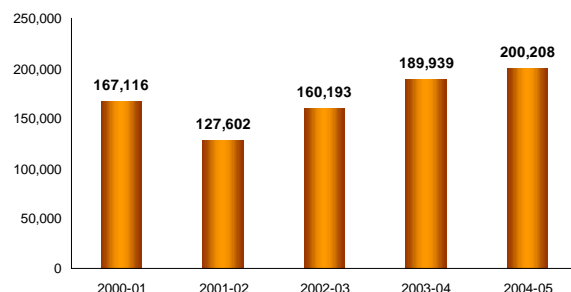
Highlights

- KCTCS reported a total of 200,208 workforce trainings and assessments for 2004-05, up from 189,939 in 2003-04.
- There were 114,571 workforce training enrollments and another 85,637 in assessments, both significant increases over the prior year.
- Kentucky Adult Education data are no longer included in this key indicator due to the implementation of the new framework for adult education, which emphasizes greater achievements in adult basic education and literacy outcomes.

What's ahead

The KCTCS Board of Regents approved a target of 225,000 trainings and assessments by 2007-08.

Figure 5.6 Workforce training & assessment



Source: KCTCS comprehensive database

About this measure

This indicator tracks contributions made by KCTCS to train and assess the current workforce and includes participation in KCTCS credit and noncredit workforce enrollment, fire/rescue training, and employment assessments.



Business start-ups Status: Holding steady

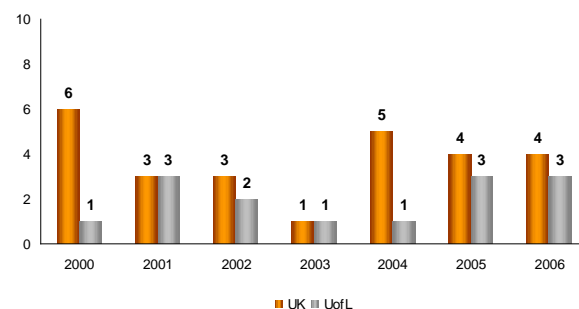
Highlights

- Performance on this indicator remained relatively stable since 2000, with UK decreasing from 6 to 4 business start-ups and UofL increasing from 1 to 3.
- There has been no change on this indicator from 2005 to 2006, the most current year available.

What's ahead

The Council will work with UK and UofL to better understand the implications of this indicator and negotiate future performance goals.

Figure 5.7 Business start-ups



Source: Association of University Technology Managers survey

About this measure

To encourage the vital entrepreneurial role of Kentucky's research universities, this indicator tracks the number of new and continuing business start-ups formed during a fiscal year that were dependent on the licensing of an institution's technology, as reported to the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM).

Moving forward

Kentucky's postsecondary system made significant progress in many areas in 2006-07. Nevertheless, it is clear that the pace of change must intensify if Kentucky hopes to double the number of college graduates and improve the state's standard of living and quality of life to at least the national average by 2020.

An independent task force on Kentucky postsecondary education, convened by the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, reached a similar conclusion in its December 2007 report. Prepared by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, the report commends the progress made by Kentucky colleges and universities while noting concerns that could impede achievement of the 2020 goals. These concerns include:

- Inconsistent academic standards and expectations for high school seniors and college freshmen.
- A disconnect between postsecondary education and regional economic development efforts.
- Threats to affordability as students and families bear a larger share of college costs.
- Low productivity by the postsecondary institutions as compared to national competitors.

Moving forward, the Council's policy agenda is focused on these and other key issues, including:

P-16 Alignment

- ACT's Educational Planning and Assessment System (EPAS) exams will be administered in spring 2008, which includes Explore in the 8th grade, Plan in the 10th grade, and the ACT in the 11th grade. These assessments provide individual diagnostic information to students about their academic preparation for college.
- The Kentucky Department of Education and the CPE will work to implement a unique student identifier to track students through every stage of the P-16 system. These data will enable both instructors and policymakers to assess the effectiveness of college preparation and retention efforts and make appropriate and timely interventions.
- The Council will continue working with its statewide partners to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Developmental Education Task Force.
- The Council will advance several initiatives to improve two- to four-year student transfer, such as the Kentucky Advising Network, a new transfer student handbook, and proposed joint admission/enrollment policies.

Economic Development

- Kentucky is one of seven states participating in a National Governors' Association (NGA) Policy Academy on economic development. The NGA will help Kentucky's policy team, of which CPE is a part, implement measures to improve workforce education and skills, foster entrepreneurship, and learn from national research and best practices.
- The Council will continue to work with its statewide partners to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Task Force.

Affordability

- Council staff is collecting annual, student-level data on financial aid to permit a more accurate evaluation and analysis of college affordability.
- The tuition setting process is currently under review to ensure an adequate level of postsecondary funding and sufficient financial aid for students in need.
- The Council continues work with KHEAA to redesign and increase financial aid at the state level, particularly for low-income and nontraditional adult students.

Productivity and Student Success

- As part of the Double the Numbers Plan, the Council continues to work with institutions on ways to increase innovation and productivity in the postsecondary and adult education system.
- The Council has expressed interest in a national initiative conducted by Jobs for the Future, Making Opportunity Affordable, which explores ways to transform the delivery of postsecondary education to serve more students without sacrificing quality. This national productivity agenda focuses on increasing educational attainment, assuring access and quality, and containing costs.
- The Council continues to coordinate Project Graduate, an initiative to encourage adults with some college credit to re-enroll and complete a degree.
- The Council is the only state coordinating agency involved in a national initiative, Access to Success, led by the National Association of System Heads (NASH). The project will improve overall student success and close the gaps among low-income and minority students in college-going and completion by at least half by 2015.

Kentucky postsecondary profile

General Population Data

	KY	US
Total population	4,041,789	281,421,906
Median household income	\$33,672	\$41,994
Per capita income	\$18,093	\$21,587
Living in poverty	15.8%	12.4%
Eligible for Medicaid	17.6%	na
Registered voters who voted in 2004 general election	64.7%	70.9%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	4.6%
Use the Internet at home	64.0%	na

Highest Level of Education

Less than a H.S. diploma or GED	25.9%	19.6%
High school diploma or GED	33.6%	28.6%
Some college, no degree	18.5%	21.0%
Associate degree	4.9%	6.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.1%	24.4%

Educational Pipeline 2006-07

	KY
High school graduates	40,782
In-state college-going rate	54.4%
Adult education enrollment	116,600
GEDs awarded	9,282
Students entering college in summer or fall 2006	39,426
Associate degrees awarded	7,834
Bachelor's degrees awarded	18,623
STEM bachelor's degrees awarded	5,453
Graduate/professional credentials awarded	8,478
Distance learning enrollees in college courses	27,632
KY Virtual Campus enrollees	12,224
Additional bachelor's degrees needed to match the national average	192,252

Alumni in Kentucky

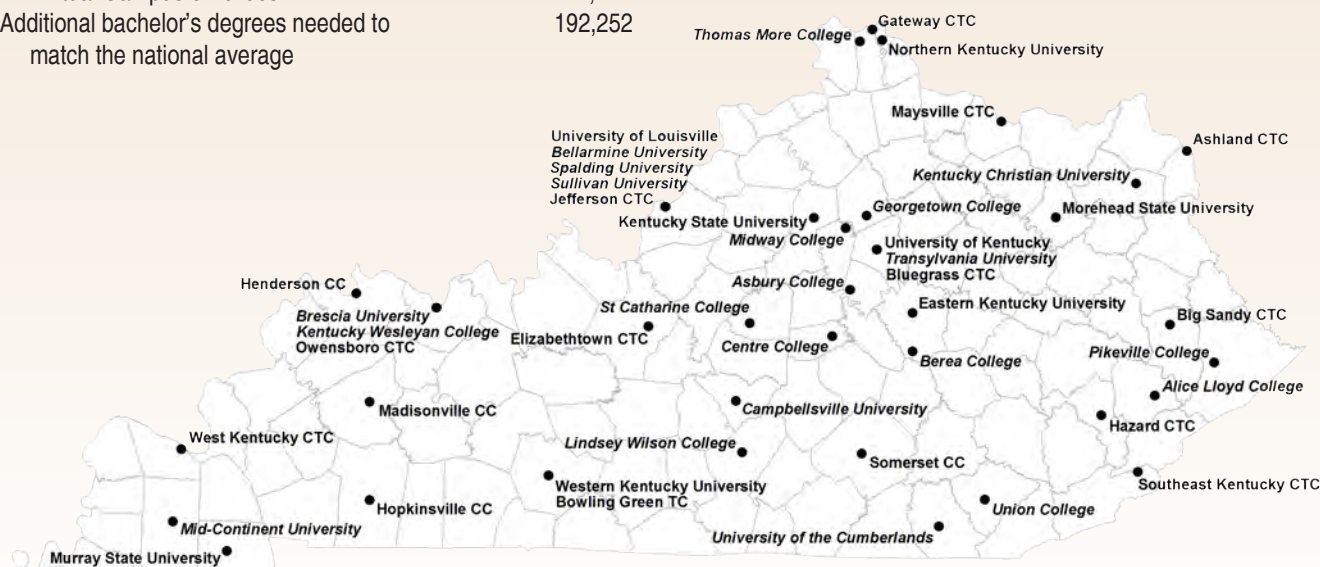
Eastern Kentucky University	71,906
Kentucky State University	3,376
Morehead State University	28,153
Murray State University	25,813
Northern Kentucky University	23,404
Western Kentucky University	31,074
University of Kentucky	149,014
University of Louisville	61,170
KCTCS	118,934
AIKCU	94,933
TOTAL	607,777

College Readiness

Average ACT score	20.7
% entering college with developmental needs in one or more subjects	46%
% needing remediation in math	35%
% needing remediation in English	29%
% needing remediation in reading	22%

Financial Aid to Students

	Dollars	Awards
Federal Pell awards	\$183M	72,846
Federal loans	\$486M	77,842
KEES scholarships	\$91M	66,184
Need-based grants	\$97M	46,884



Sources: US Census 2000, US Department of Education, KHEAA, ACT, Kentucky State Board of Elections, Dave Leip's Atlas of US Presidential Elections, KY Department for Medicaid Services, ConnectKentucky, Kentucky Adult Education, and the Council on Postsecondary Education.



Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education

1024 Capital Center Drive, Suite 320

Frankfort, KY 40601

Ph: (502) 573-1555

Fax: (502) 573-1535

<http://cpe.ky.gov>

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or the provision of services and provides, upon request, reasonable accommodation including auxiliary aids and services necessary to afford individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in all programs and activities.

Printed with state funds
March 2008

